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PRESIDENT VIDELA MEETS WITH PAPAL ENVOY, DISCUSSES BEAGLE TALKS

PY142310 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A plan proposed by the Vatican offering guidelines for the mediation of the Beagle Channel conflict, which has apparently reached a dead-lock, was gone over during a series of meetings held yesterday by Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo and General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the chiefs of the Argentine delegation to the papal mediation and different members of the government.

The conflict was also discussed by Cardinal Paolo Bertoli, the pope's envoy to the Marian Congress, during a luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, and at a special meeting with President Jorge Rafael Videla at the Olivos Presidential Mansion.

The first session attended by Etcheverry Boneo and Moncayo was held yesterday morning at the Foreign Ministry, and lasted an hour and twenty minutes. Secretary for the Foreign Ministry Carlos Cavandoli was also present during the meeting, and later accompanied the Argentine delegates to their meeting with President Videla.

According to a brief official report, the talk with Videla started at 10:40 am, and went on until after midday, which forced the president to postpone a meeting he had scheduled with Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela.

Official sources also indicated that Bertoli will meet with General Roberto Viola before leaving the country on Saturday.

Papal Nuncio Pio Laghi, Archbishop of Buenos Aires Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu and Santa Fe Archbishop of BUenos Aires Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu and Santa Fe Archbishop Vicente Zazpe were amongst the guests at the foreign minister's luncheon for Bertoli, along with the secretary generals of the three armed forces, the presidential general secretary and a Foreign Ministry undersecretary. Reliable sources reported that the Beagle dispute was discussed at this gathering.

POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY QUESTIONS APPOINTMENT OF VIOLA

PY121940 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1237 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)--The Argentine Popular Socialist Party [PSP] has rejected the "mechanism used to appoint Lt Gen Roberto Viola, ret, as president of the nation, because if we fail to do so we would be going against our idea of democracy and our respect for the Republican system."

The PSP communique, signed by its secretary general, Victor Garcia Costa, states that "as for the implications of this appointment, the man chosen can do one of two things: He can either become another name on the long list of de facto presidents in Argentina's political process since 1930, or he can opt for the gratitude of the Argentine people."

The communique adds that for this "he must reestablish the free play of institutions, the political and social organizations, put an end to institutionalized outrages and to the consequences of the state of siege which has been extended indefinitely, and not allow any further development of an economic policy which not only harms the productive apparatus of the nation but impoverishes the people."

The declaration states that "if the chosen person"--without mentioning Viola's name at any junction--"opts for the second choice, which is the path toward great national agreements through the acknowledgement of popular sovereignty and institutional control, he will undoubtedly earn the gratitude of history."

GOVERNMENT CREATES LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION

PY101433 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[By correspondent Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 9 Oct (LATIN)--With the firm purpose of combining civilians and military as advisers of the military government, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza this evening swore in the members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission. In a ceremony at the legislative palace where Congress met until 17 July when the armed forces replaced former President Lidia Gueiler, President Garcia Meza administered the oath to 12 civilians and 12 military men who make up the new government advisory commission. THe civilians appointed are outstanding persons of the Bolivian private enterprise sector, and the military men are commanding officers and state ministers of previous administrations.

According to the decree which creates this new commission, the main task of its members will be to "act as advisers in the political, economic, social and international sphere" to the executive branch and the junta of armed forces commanders.

The ceremony took place in the chamber of the House of Deputies, which is where Congress (senators and deputies together) used to meet.

General Garcia Meza stated in a lengthy speech that his government is determined to achieve the integration of civilians and military to "substantially modify" the structure of Bolivian society. He emphasized this point to justify the presence of civilians in the National Legislative Advisory Commission, and asserted that one of his main objectives is to attain a "drastic reduction in our country's dependency on foreign powers." General Garcia Meza also said that the tasks of this commission include reviewing the constitution, reorganizeing the legal statutes of relations between workers and employeers and drawing up a simple electoral system free of "subterfuge" which may "corrupt" it.

Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former coordination and planning minister during Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' administration (1971-1978), has been appointed president of the commission. In his speech, General Lechin Suarez clearly stated that "this commission will not make use of any state power," and that its task is merely advisory and has no executive nature." Deliberations of the commission will not be public and its decisions will only be disclosed to the executive branch and the high command of the armed forces. The basic statutes of the commission also establish that the National Security Council, a military branch in charge of the country's security, is a "natural component of the commission."

Composition of Commission

PY151818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP)--It was reported in this capital today that a worker and a peasant will become members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) by specific order of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The military regime intends that CONAL, created on Friday of last week, should fulfill the function of a legislative branch. It has 22 members, some of whom represent private enterprise. Others are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Deocratic Action (ADN), former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' party.

CONAL is presided over by Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) during the regime of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno. Abel Ayoroa Argandona, former senator and dissident of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is also a member of CONAL.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CHILE

PY131231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia--President Joao Figueiredo arrived 35 minutes late yesterday at the Brasilia air force base and immediately confirmed to the governor of the federal district, Aimee Lamaison, that he would be present at the 12th agricultural and livestock show which opens this morning in the convention center. The following ministers were present to receive President Figueiredo: Walter Pires, army; Maximiliano da Fonseca, navy; Cesar Cals, mines and energy; Eliseu Resende, transport; Golbery do Couto e Silva, civilian household; and Antonio Neder, president of the Supreme Court. The president had a 45-minute talk with the ministers at the air force base, but the press was not admitted to the waiting room, something that has not happened on other occasions.

O GLOBO NOTES DEFICIT IN TRADE BALANCE WITH CHILE

PY140224 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 9

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo's visit to Chile. which will begin next Wednesday, should contribute to changing the current situation regarding economic relations between the two countries, considering that the 1980 figures reveal a decline in trade and a worsening trade balance deficit against Brazil. The total Brazilian-Chilean trade amounted to $741 million in 1979, but did not even reach $400 million in the first half of this year, thus revealing a decline in trade between the two countries. The balance of trade which has unfavorable for Brazil since 1974 and which in following years showed a tendency toward equilibrium, closed the first half of this year with a deficit of $27 million, that is, with a deficit higher than that of the whole of 1979.

EMBASSY FAMILIES EVACUATED FROM TEHRAN, BUT NOT BAGHDAD

PY150210 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty announced yesterday the evacuation of the families of the personnel who work at the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran last weekend in view of the lack of conditions for them to continue residing there. Sergio Florenco, charge d'affaires a.i., is now in charge of the Brazilian Embassy in Tehran. He will stay there with an officer of the chancery.

Although the Iraqi capital was also bombed, Itamaraty has not considered evacuating the families of the Brazilian diplomats stationed in Baghdad. Asked about the different treatment, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: "It was decided that the situation in Tehran was more difficult."

Itamaraty, which normally considers the sale of weapons to other countries a sensitive issue, especially when two countries at war are involved, did not censure the behavior of Jose Luis Whitaker, a director of Specialized Engineers, Inc., who openly discussed in a televised interview the sale of Brazilian weapons to Iraq, and even disclosed certain aspects which had been kept secret until then.

CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 10-DAY VISIT

PY130154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Oct (AFP)--Abilio Duarte, foreign minister of Cape Verde, arrived here today on the first leg of his 10-day official visit to Brazil. Tomorrow, Abilio Duarte will go to Brasilia, where he will meet with President Joao Figueiredo and with Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. In addition to Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, the foreign guest will visit Sao Paulo and Salvador.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Text of Communique

PY131442 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of joint communique signed by Brazilian and Chilean presidents in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliverira Figueiredo paid an official visit to Chile from 8 to 11 October 1980.

The Brazilian president was accompanied by the following officials: Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro; Finance Minister Ernane Galveas; Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos; Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna; Head of the Military Household Danilo Venturini; Chief of the National Intelligence Service Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros; Mass Media Minister Said Farhat; Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Raul de Vincenzi;

Ambassador Joao Hermes Pereira de Araujo, chief of the Foreign Ministry Department of the Americas; Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, chief of the Foreign Ministry Trade Promotion Department; Ambassador Jorge Carlos Ribeiro, protocol chief of the presidency; Ambassador Joao Carlos Pessoa Fragoso, Foreign Ministry protocol chief; Ambassador Orlando Soares Carbonar, chief of the Foreign Ministry staff; Ambassador Adolpho Correa de Sa e Benevides, director of the Foreign Ministry Security and Information Deivision; Dr Luiz Sande Oliveira, chairman of the National Economic Devolopment Bank; Prof Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission; Dr Aluisio Marins, executive secretary of the Nonferrous Metal and Steel Council; and Dr Benedicto Fonseca Moreira, director of the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department.

In line with the traditional cordiality which prevails in the relations between the two countries, during the course of the visit the two presidents thoroughly studied the subjects of bilateral interests and exchanged opinions on the problems of international policy, especially those concerning Latin America.

As result of their talks, the two presidents agreed to sign the following joint declaration:

The presidents of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Republic of Chile:

1. Agree that the peace and development of all countries within the framework of justice and equality are the supreme objectives which must be sought by the international community.

2. Reiterate their governments' support for efforts aimed at the maintenance of peace, the strengthening of international security and the encouragement of mutual respect and cooperation among states.

3. Concur on the need to give broad and representative participation to the international community in the mechanisms of decisionmaking on political and eocnomic issues of worldwide interest in order to take into account the legitimate interests and desires of all nations and peoples of the world.

4. State the two governments' firm support for the objectives and principles of the UN Charter giving special emphasis to those dealing with the sovereign equality of states, self-determination of peoples, nonintervention in domestic and foreign affairs of states, rejection of the use of threats and force in international relations, faithful compliance with treaties, the peaceful solutions of conflicts in line with international law, and the territorial integrity of states. In this regard the two presidents decided to point out their concern over the growing noncompliance with these principles, especially the one which has to do with nonintervention. They also reaffirmed the respect for basic human rights; condemned every brand of violence against these rights and scored the growing outbursts of the advocates of violence of all kinds.

5. Reaffirm the responsibility which all states have to cooperate in the improvement of dialogue among nations, positive coexistence, the relaxation of international tensions, and the creation of the necessary trust which must prevail in relations among nations. In pointing out the need to properly take into account the legitimate interests and desires of all peoples, especially the need to eliminate all vestiges of colonialism and all brands of racial discrimination, including "apartheid", the two parties state that the still unresolved Namibian issue must be dealt with in accordance with internationally accepted procedures.

6. Indicate that the arms race is one of the most serious threats to international security, and reaffirm their support for every project aimed at disarmament under strict international control.

State that the main responsibility for nuclear disarmament falls on the great powers without detriment to any efforts the rest of the international community could make.

Concur that the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is a legitimate right of all countries which want to promote their social and economic development, and reject any attempts at establishing discrimination in this field.

7. Emphasize their concern over the maintenance of marked and severe differences between developed and developing nations. They mentioned, in this regard, their governments' decision to carry out new joint efforts aimed at overcoming this situation.

8. Agree that trade is one of the most important factors for the growth and development of nations and state their decision to adopt the necessary measures that will tend to favor and increase reciprocal trade.

Stressing that it is important for developed countries not to apply protectionist measures that would hurt developing countries, they agree to act in coordination in international forums to denounce and combat protectionism. They acknowledge that this represents a strong restriction in the process of economic and social development which the two countries are implementing.

They also stress the need for a significant contribution from the developed nations in the implementation of a new international economic order and they express the concern of the two countries regarding the slow advance of the international community in establishing this new international order. They state that a greater political drive of the developed countries, both Western and socialist, is required to achieve this order and greater efforts must be made so that lines of action and programming will emerge from the negotiations that will effectively establish a more just and equitable international economic system.

9. Stress with concern the expansion and seriousness of the world energy crisis and specifically highlight the negative impact it represents for the developing countries which depend on external oil supplies. They assert their conviction that its solution requires constructive and compatible initiatives, including economic, trade, technical and financial cooperation among developing countries.

10. They also agree that the reformulation of current international economic structures must include, in a significant manner for the developing countries, the creation of new and dynamic processes for cooperation among them.

11. Express their satisfaction regarding the progress that has been achieved with the task of the UN Law of the Sea Conference and regarding the prospect that an agreement will be forthcoming very soon which, incorporating the principles of peace, justice and cooperation among nations, will further the legitimate interests of littoral countries and permit the creation of an authority for administering international ocean depths, a common heritage of humanity.

State their desire to continue to act in a coordinated manner during the third UN Law of the Sea Conference.

12. Express their conviction that the strengthening of bilateral ties on the basis of mutual respect among the various Latin American nations benefits the region. The pluralist concept of the Latin American political framework contributes to peace and beneficial coexistence.

13. Stress that the Montevideo treaty of 1980 creating the Latin American Integration Association (AADI) is an adequate instrument for promoting regional integration and they hope it will be ratified very soon. Furthermore, they assign importance to the intensification of Latin American cooperation in other forums, such as SELA [Latin American Economic System] and OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization].

14. Agree on the need to try to strengthen the action of Latin American countries in such a way that will permit the region to exercise the role that belongs to it on the world scene and allow it to effectively participate in agreements among developing countries and in efforts for international peace and cooperation. In this respect they indicate that this unity of purpose can only be achieved through the implementation of the great principles upon which the inter-American system is based.

15. Within the sphere of the inter-American system, they reiterate their firm and unrestricted support for the principles and purposes of its structure contained in the OAS charter.

Agree that the OAS is an adequate instrument for promoting and developing inter-American cooperation and in this sense they support the call for a special general assembly on cooperation for development that will take place in Uruguay in 1981.

16. Express their congratulations for the dynamic and notable nature of the significant results that, within the frank and traditional spirit of friendship and cooperation, have characterized the relations between Brazil and Chile. The perfecting of these relations represents an effective contribution to Latin America as a whole.

17. Note the importance of the visit to Chile of the Brazilian foreign minister, Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, from 26 to 28 June 1980, an occasion on which the foreign ministries of the two countries analyzed the stable and solid relations that exist between the two countries and their future prospects.

18. Take note of the benefit resulting from the application of the mechanism for bilateral cooperation through the special Brazilian-Chilean Cooperation Commission (CEC), especially those that resulted from the CEC's fifth meeting in Santiago from 15 to 18 October 1979.

19. Verify that bilateral trade has a tendency to grow and diversify. They point out that trade is an important aspect of Brazilian-Chilean relations and state their hope that this bilateral trade will in the future surpass the unforeseen figures reached in 1980. In order to strengthen this bilateral trade they acknowledge the need for additional efforts in the task of removing or attenuating the barriers that limit the fluidity of trade between the two countries in accordance with the national policies of each.

20. Agree that the government organizations which promote trade should continue their full cooperation in this field given the importance this activity has for the foreign trade of the two countries.

21. Acknowledge the efficient use of the lines of credit between the two countries and the contribution of each country's financial organizations toward the evolution of the flow of trade.

22. Aware that the existence of an efficient transportation and communications system between Brazil and Chile is an essential element for the expansion of economic relations, they note within this context the proven progress of recent years.

23. Concur on the benefit of encouraging cooperation in the field of tourism, an activity which is a significant factor in the rapprochement between the nations, and note their satisfaction over the increased tourist flow between the two countries.

24. Note the suitability of further increasing bilateral economic relations. For this they suggest, among other means, the participation of enterprises of the two countries in projects for industrial cooperation on a mutually profitable footing. In this regard they are pleased to see the increase of joint Brazilian-Chilean projects, especially those for producing paper, selling goods and services directly to the public, and mining and smelting nonferrous metals. They also express their satisfaction over the contacts held between PETROBRAS and ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise], contacts which will soon lead to the signing of a cooperation accord between the two enterprises.

25. Stress their pleasure over the positive exchange they have been able to detect between the Brazilian ahd Chilean business sectors which could lead to the opening of new opportunities for expanding economic relations between the two countries.

26. State their governments' desire to strengthen the exchange and broaden the field of bilateral technical cooperation to support the development processes of the two countries, and in this regard point out the role played by the basic technical and scientific cooperation accord signed in 1974 and its complementary adjustments, as well as the agreement on communications and postal services and the technical cooperation between the Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile subway companies.

Concur on the need to stimulate the exchange of information on energy as part of the technical cooperation between the two countries.

27. Point out their governments' will to continue cooperating in activities related to the peaceful utilization of outer space bearing in mind mutual interests and the international commitments undertaken by the two countries.

28. Note with satisfaction the first meeting of the mixed cultural commission held in Brasilia last August after having been formally installed by the ministers of foreign relations of the two countries in Santiago de Chile last July, and the possibility of broadening cultural relations within the framework of the accord for cultural and scientific cooperation dated 1976. They stress the role played by these relations toward a better understanding of the respective cultures and the scientific progress attained by the two countries.

29. Note with satisfaction that the system of consultation established almost two decades ago between the two countries has proved to be significant and valuable, and agree in view of the prevailing international situation on the suitability of making use of this system in a more regular, expeditious and effective manner.

In order to accomplish this they concur that the foreign ministers should meet regularly to comply with this system of consultation.

They agree as well that the special coordination commission (CEC) should be used as the regular forum and instrument for consultation without detriment to diplomatic channels.

30. Express their pleasure over the face that the following bilateral instruments reflecting the broad spectrum of relations between the two countries were signed today.

1. Agreement on social security;
2. Agreement on tourism cooperation;
3. Accords, through exchange of notes, amending the agreement on maritime transport;
4. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of science and technology;
5. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of fishing;

6. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement for technical and scientific cooperation in the field of forestry;
7. Complementary adjustment to the basic agreement on technical and scientific cooperation in the field of livestock health;
8. Exchange of notes on negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement to avoid double taxation between the two countries;
9. Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

31. Express their conviction that the excellent relations between the two countries will continue to develop and expand within the spirit of fraternal, traditional and loyal friendship and cooperation characteristic of these relations. In this regard they note the cordial atmosphere which prevailed during the talks.

32. President Pinochet is pleased to accept the invitation issued by President Figueiredo to officially visit Brazil on a date that will be set in due course.

33. The Brazilian president expresses his deepest gratitude for the courtesy extended to him, his wife and party during their pleasant stay in Chile.

Details of Bilateral Agreements

PY140052 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] In addition to the joint declaration, nine bilateral agreements were signed yesterday between Brazil and Chile during President Figueiredo's official visit to Chile.

1. Social Security Agreement: It assures the same treatment for Chilean and Brazilian workers during their stay in either country whenever they are members of the social security organization of either of the two countries. It benefits many Brazilian workers who came to Chile after trade between the two countries began to improve. This agreement strictly follows the same format of similar agreements that Brazil has already signed with other countries.

2. Tourism Cooperation Agreement: It provides for a series of facilities for the entrance and residence of Brazilians and Chileans in either of the two countries. This agreement enforces regulations that are already in practice, such as the use of the identity card as the only document needed for a residence of 90 days. EMBRATUR [Brazilian Tourism Company] is planning to start a tourism campaign in Chile in the next few months to try to attract tourists to Brazil. The same campaign is being carried out in Argentina.

3. Exchange of notes on maritime transportation: It substantially modifies an old maritime transportation agreement that was signed by the two countries by offering technical cooperation in this area in addition to creating proper facilities for the use of ships in bilateral trade. According to Chilean businessmen, freight rates, for example, make Brazilian products cheaper than U.S. products.

4. Complementary Forestry Agreement: The Chilean National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), which has great experience with reforestation, will start a cooperation program with the IBDF[Brazilian Forestry Development Institute].

5. Animal Health Complementary Agreement: This agreement also modifies a previous scientific and technological agreement signed between the two countries. It provides for cooperation between the agriculture ministries of the two countries to avoid the propagation of animal illnesses.

6. Exchange of notes on negotiations on double taxation: A joint commission has been created to draft an agreement to avoid double taxation in Chilean-Brazilian trade and to guarantee greater flexibility in transportation and better facilities for port proceedures in both countries.

7. Adjustment to the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Agreement: It expands the area of action of the basic technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in 1974.

8. Fishing Agreement: It provides for cooperation between the two countries in the fishing sector, which is more developed in Chile. On the bases of this agreement, Brazil will be able to manufacture fishing boats for Chile.

9. Memorandum on Nuclear Energy: Both countries commit themselves to start a cooperation program in the nuclear energy sector. Through this agreement NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] may be able to use the services of the two laboratories with nuclear reactors in Chile. The program to install the first nuclear plant in Chile has been postponed until 1985.

Figueiredo Speech

PY131826 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

["Highlights" from speech made by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on the occasion of the signing of the joint Chilean-Brazilian communique in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] We have many accomplishments to carry out in the fields of trade, economy, finance and transportation, and in technical, scientific and cultural cooperation. These concrete acts are the starting point for even more positive projections for the future.

The supply of Chilean copper is helping with the ever-increasing demand of Brazilian industry. But the prospects of intensifying our trade do not stop with copper. Our trade has multiplied twelve times in the short period of a decade.

The instruments that have just been signed and the joint declaration signed by his excellency and me have been incorporated into the extensive history of bilateral acts which are representative of the expansive spectrum of Brazilian-Chilean common interests.

Based on these texts new and favorable prospects emerge in areas such as scientific and technical cooperation, in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in social security, in the fishing sector, in forestry development, and in agricultural and animal health. Understanding has been reached or improved regarding tourism and measures are being promoted to avoid double taxation and to increase maritime transportation. In other words, seeds have been sown in traditionally fertile fields.

Brazilian society is a beautiful mosaic of varied ethnic backgrounds and cultures that formed it over a period of half a century. Within this mold understanding between peoples is a legitimate and natural vocation of Brazil.

Our foreign policy faithfully reflects this line in our national formation. We know that only a frank and loyal dialogue will generate beneficial results for the various parties and for humanity. This is why Brazil has decided to undertake to achieve the ideal of improved progress and welfare in Latin America.

We are a realistic people. We know that we will only achieve true prosperity through very close links with the rest of the countries of the region. We always try to obtain improved aspects in relations with our sister countries. And we preserve the basic principles of nonintervention and self-determination of nations. We proclaim these parameters as the necessary conditions for a civilized international way of life. We reject sterile rivalries and hegemonies. We prefer the concept of the sovereign equality of nations. We advocate harmony, cooperation and understanding as factors for a more active and efficient Latin America in the negotiations with more advanced nations.

Pinochet Speech

PY131944 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Excerpts of speech made by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte on the occasion of the signing joint Chilean-Brazilian communique in Santiago, Chile on 10 October]

[Text] Chilean-Brazilian friendship, firmly based on the feelings of the two peoples which clearly understand the scope and significance of the bonds between them, has remained unshaken and undisturbed by the misunderstandings stemming from the transitory circumstances.

On the contrary, the awareness that we share a common tradition and fate based on a broad range of values and ideals which we must preserve and strengthen beyond whatever differences there may be as a result of the stages of political and economic development of the two nations, has always prevailed in the minds of Brazilians and Chileans.

Among these common values is the idea of man's spiritual dignity inherited from our shared Western and Christian forefathers. This is the basis for our commitment to promote human rights in response to deep-rooted beliefs of our people. Because of this supreme value which my country assigns to human rights, I believe that they must be viewed with the appropriate analytical depth and practical realism in order to attain a fair balance between the freedom and the security of the persons, for these two are essential and inseparable elements of a coexistence respectful of human dignity. Thus, I believe that the struggle against the totalitarianisms which harm freedom, epitomized by the decisive action against subversion and terrorism which jeopardize security, not only serves the cause of human rights but constitutes an ineluctable requirement of this very cause.

My country would like this understanding and harmony to be the prevailing characteristic of the relations between all Latin American countries because this would provide our region with the appropriate framework for working in peace and mutual cooperation, overcoming quarrels and distrust in the quest for the progress and friendship of our peoples. At the same time, America would be able to recover the place to which it is entitled within the international community and to firmly and responsibly relay its valuable contributions in the field of law.

We can also claim as ours the meaningful efforts to organize the so-called Third World countries in the quest for a more fair and reasonable international economic order.

We see with sorrow that now that our help to overcome the especially critical conditions which the international community is facing is more imperative than ever, the voice and actions of Latin America require the strength and prestige which can be obtained only through regional harmony.

Figueiredo Press Conference

PY141122 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text of press conference held by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo on 10 October in Santiago, Chile]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, yesterday you used a metaphor, saying that industrialized countries should be hearing an orchestra playing a well-tuned song instead of noises from Latin American countries. I would like to ask you if you will call a meeting of Latin American presidents so that this orchestra may be heard and what the real mechanisms are that will lead to this Latin American integration.

[Answer] This is a question that needs an exhaustive answer. I did indeed use this metaphor. We have heard isolated instruments, each one playing a different tune. This is because each country has its own peculiarities, its history, its traditions, its interests and difficulties. We have, therefore, so far heard the isolated sounds that come from the instruments that each of our countries play. Each country plays the instrument that it likes best.

But industrialized nations have listened to these sounds as if these countries were only tuning their instruments. It is our objective to hold a meeting and to play in harmony and--as the journalist says--compose a sort of music that will be the words of the South American countries. It is obvious that this orchestra will be able to play well only if its members comprise an ensemble.

The first thing that must be discussed is the interests that each of these countries has. How can we do this? I am already working on the preliminary stages, and I believe that the other chiefs of state are also doing their share by making more personal contacts, by combining points of view, by discussing how possible differences can be worked out. After this we will hold a meeting to tune our instruments so that we can play our song well. In addition to our interests and needs, it is also necessary for each of us to defend our interests as a group so that all of us can benefit from this action.

[Question] Mr President, only three presidents before you have visited Chile during the past few years. President Pinochet himself has left his country only a few times, and he has received only a few invitations. Do you believe that your visit to Chile is an important step that will take Chile out of the political and diplomatic isolation in which it is immersed?

[Answer] I do not want to make any predictions, but I believe that other countries, including those that have previously criticized the Brazilian Government, view my government with good eyes. I have proof of this. Some countries have even praised the way we are conducting our administration and the way we are guiding our domestic policy. I would only add that yes, I hope so. I hope this example is followed by others. I pray to God that this happens so that Chile can return to the international concert of nations and live in peaceful coexistence with all nations as Brazil does and in this manner bring development to Chile.

[Question] Mr President, you used the metaphor of a well-tuned orchestra which you would like Latin America to be. There is still a player that is excluded, perhaps because he has been unable to tune in to the songs of the others, or perhaps because the others just do not like him. I am talking about Cuba. How do you believe that Cuba can be integrated within the Latin American system?

[Answer] That is a very interesting question. I would say that the music played by the Cuban drum is so loud that it drowns out our music. The day that the Cuban Government is willing to play the drum on a note that will enable our music to be heard, and the day its percussion helps our music, it will be well received by all of us. But it should not only be willing to export its music, the sound of its instrument; it should also learn to love and to admire the sounds of other instruments. For myself, I do not like the beating of its drum, unless I have to march.

Departure for Brazil

PY111654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo left the country at 1230 (1630 GMT) today at the end of a 4-day official visit. Figueiredo, his wife, seven ministers of state and other members of the party departed Merino Benitez International Airport where they had received the farewell of Gen Augusto Pinochet, his wife and most of the secretaries of state.

EXPELLED BOLIVIAN CITIZENS ARRIVE IN LIMA FROM LA PAZ

PY111722 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2022 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Oct (TELAM)--Four Bolivian citizens expelled from their country for extremist activities arrived here today. The refugees are Julio Quiroga Valle, construction engineer; David Marquez Carrillo and Ivan Aviles Mantilla, journalists; and Gonzalo Pinedo Valdivia, student. The names were released by an official of the Foreign Ministry who indicated that they have arrived as refugees and the government will try to find a place for them to live.

More Exiles Arrive

PY131246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1553 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct 80 (TELAM)--Six Bolivians who had received asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz arrived in this capital last night. They are Maria Isabel Arauco, Tomas Cabrera Perez, Sergio Zegarra Urquidi, Marcos Jaime Faran Ferjat, Jorge Erzabe and Carlos Munoz del Prado. Their passports bear a seal saying they have been expelled for extremist activities. They declined to make any statement to the press, stating that they had been warned about this before leaving La Paz.

Expelled Journalist Arrives

PY150257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Oct (AFP)--Eduardo Perez Iribarne, the AFP correspondent in Bolivia, today made a stopover here after being expelled by the Bolivian Government on charges of having engaged in extremist activities. Perez Iribarne, who was also director of the destroyed Radio Fides, was escorted here from La Paz by Carlos Maria (Casajuana) Palet, secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Bolivia. Although he declined to make a statement to the local press, Perez Iribarne expressed thanks to the Peruvian Government for the asylum granted to him until he was transferred to the Spanish Embassy so as to be able to leave Bolivia.

JOURNAL: NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR 'OFFENSIVE TO PERU'

PA140430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (EFE)--The appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Peru, Edwin G. Corr, who is an international expert on drug traffic and control, is "offensive to Peru," the weekly OIGA reports here today. The paper says that Corr was appointed to Peru precisely because of his expertise and this shows "what about Peru was uppermost in the minds of those responsible for U.S. foreign policy."

OIGA adds that it is public knowledge that the United States wants to control and wipe out drug trafficking, which in the case of cocaine begins in Peru and ends up in North America and Europe. The weekly argues that Corr's appointment is a clear indication that "other matters of vital interest to our country" will be left out.

"We believe," OIGA goes on, "that it is high time for the U.S. Government to stop underestimating us so brazenly as when it appoints ambassadors who are notorious destabilizing agents in countries politically opposed to it."

After noting that Peru would have been more pleased to welcome a U.S. official who was an expert in fighting underdevelopment, OIGA says that it remains to be seen which ambassador, the U.S. ambassador in Peru or the Peruvian ambassador in the United States, will get the job done better. The Peruvian envoy, Fernando Schwalb, first vice president of Peru, plans to secure better trade terms, soft loans, the transfer of technology and investments devoid of profiteering interests.

ROYO SAYS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT SUPPORT TRAINING OF SALVADORANS

PA111412 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] "Any training aimed at repressing a people cannot count on the moral and political support of my government," President Aristides Royo said this morning when asked about reports stating that Salvadoran soldiers are being trained at U.S. bases in the canal area. On the topic of the training of Salvadoran troops in Panamanian territory, Royo said that neither he personally nor the government which he heads will ever agree with these actions.

NATIONAL INTERESTS TO PLAY ROLE IN AVIATION TALKS WITH U.S.

PA101508 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Definitions"]

[Text] Civil aeronautics spokesmen have announced that the national government is carefully studying the plan of action to be followed when the negotiations for a new aviation treaty with the United States begin in a few weeks. According to Panamanian officials, under the present aviation agreement between Panama and the United States, the latter maintains all the advantages it obtained in 1967 through the amendment of an agreement approved 20 years earlier. The amendments, requested by the United States, gave everything to that country and nothing to Panama, the sources say. The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board took advantage of the opportunity to assign air routes to a number of U.S. airlines without consulting Panama. This seriously affected the Panamanian airlines, which were established more recently and short on capital, which is why they have always been at a disadvantage.

As is generally known, U.S. airlines have controlled the transportation of both passengers and cargo to and from Tocumen in Panama. It has not been possible to implement regulations to protect local companies because the 1967 reforms make this impossible. This is why the need to negotiate a new aviation agreement with the United States is seen as urgent, now that we have a first-rate airport and are in a position to take advantage of the situation and to strengthen the national aviation industry.

According to several Panamanian officials, our country will denounce the present agreement if the United States insists on maintaining its privileged status and monopolizing our country's commercial air service. Panama, those officials said, demands reciprocity. In other words, we want the same treatment in the use of routes within the United States as U.S. companies have here in Panama. According to additional information obtained by this paper, at the upcoming negotiations for a new aviation agreement with the United States, the Panamanian Government will adopt a policy in keeping with national interests, defending the right to equal treatment and opportunities for the Panamanian airlines that fly to the United States.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

PA121709 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] On 11 October 1980, we will observe the 12th anniversary of the patriotic movement that brought a new historical stage to our country, the beginning of a nationalist revolution forged in our barracks. Since then, the nation has witnessed a series of events and progressive movers which, within the broad context of peace, have brought deep and positive changes without social cost. This has been achieved without falling into sectarian extremisms or dogmatic schemes. Up until 12 years ago, the nation lived under the stifling pressure of the groups taking turns at exercising political power over the great majority of Panamanians.

Those were the days when, with a complicity imposed on the barracks by the pharisees of local politics, electors were deceived, humiliated and debased. At the same time, even barracks were converted--to the great humiliation of the institution--into factories for adulterating votes by some people who, wearing sheep's clothing, now criticize a system

which, because it is immensely more decent than the one they offered, they do not want. Meanwhile they were the times of the greatest examples of arbitrariness. The then elected deputies were not the product of a true vote count, but of the elections which, although held in May, lingered on until September, enmeshed in apparently inexplicable arithmetical mechanics, but whose purpose was so that the almighty in power could choose whimsically from among the most submissive candidates those who interested him in forming a government.

The electoral tribunal was a mere front, without power of decision. Those were the times when troops were sent in to smash banana unions in the face of any infinitely justified claim, without any possibility of dialogue. Those were the times when ideas were restricted to such an extreme that some Panamanians were encarcerated for the crime of entering the country with a book in their luggage. Those were, in a phrase, times when workers, peasants and Indians were third-class citizens. After so many decades of pitiful political history before 1968, some may think--perhaps considering the crowd of young Panamanians--that the nation is negligently forgetful. After the October movement, two elections have been held for assemblies of authentic representatives with popular bases in experiments which have already proved their worth and specific weight. They were also civic events of unquestionable honesty with the backing of the masses participating in the electoral tournaments. In both cases the public force was limited to guaranteeing absolute impartiality. In addition, the national plebiscite was also unpolluted. An election has just occureed in which, contrary to the notions of lesser enemies, the armed institution's respect for freedom of speech and our popular will was proven with tangible facts. The people once again turned out to the polls in great numbers, although this process was afflicted by technical problems, perhaps in some cases due to innovations in the electoral system. The local people and our special foreign guests, in addition to the honest opposition, were able to fully appreciate the elections within a climate of absolute tranquillity and peace, without pressure of any kind and without a military presence on the streets.

Today, within the natural social, political and economic problems afflicting the world, our continent, the Central American area and our own country, in the face of the hopes and logical impatience of our more needy fellow citizens, Panama grows and is transformed, seeking within the limitations of an underdeveloped country the best answers for its inhabitants. Within this framework, with problems but with programs, to use the words of our commander in chief, the nation consolidates its internal growth and its true independence, adding to its international prestige.

Along with other sectors of the nation, we observed our first birthday on 1 October with the physical presence of our institution's uniform in areas of the former Canal Zone This is reason for great pride.

Linked to the other components of the nation, our national guard has also achieved great professional, technical and human development in an intimate marriage with the fatherland's best interest. For the past 2 years, we have supported, out of duty and civic conviction, the constitutionally elected civilian power which today is directed by responsible and capable men who daily broaden the nation's democratic paths and civilian regulations of which some cynics take advantage, but whose existence they deny. Our barracks have become centers of social promotion and respect for community problems. Chiefs and officers have been imbued with altruistic responsibility and patriotic reflection to place their mission at the service of Panamanians in general, without distinction for political banners, creed or race. Our man in uniform is increasingly better educated so that our institution will never again be used against the people.

Today we reiterate the wish that the Panamanian National Guard will continue to be a model guaranteeing social peace, which is an element that is so scarce in other latitudes. From our top leader, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, to the lowest new private, we propose this for ourselves.

Panama, 10 October 1980.
General Staff of the National Guard
(Taken from General Order of the Day No 194; 10 October 1980)

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN, PANAMANIAN OFFICIALS TEMPORARILY DETAINED

PA141905 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, Nicaraguan deputy defense minister; Hugo Spadafora, a Panamanian leader well-known among the Sandinists, and other Sandinist leaders were detained for several hours by our authorities in Barra del Colorado. The incident took place at 1430 yesterday, when Pastora and the others landed without permission in Costa Rican territory aboard a Nicaraguan Air Force plane. The rural guard, disregarding who they were, proceeded to detain them and to consult their superiors.

President Rodrigo Carazo and Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc had to personally intervene before Pastora, Spadafora and the others were permitted to leave the country. Pastora explained to the rural guard that they were on a pleasure trip and that they decided to bring the plane down in a small landing strip they saw because they liked the region.

COLUMNIST SCORES AMBLER MOSS FOR NEW YORK SPEECH

PA130357 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 14-A

[J.S. Sanchez Alonso column]

[Text] In a speech at the New York inter-American relations center, U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler H. Moss said that despite Cuba's interest in the Central American nations, today's panorama would not be very different even if Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union did not exist. This can be termed an utter ignorance of reality, ideological myopia or simply "covert destabilization" to weaken the possibilities of victory for the administration Ambassador Moss represents in the forthcoming elections in his country. Years ago, a Washington envoy found himself in trouble for establishing a premise of this caliber, but ever since Andrew Young said what he said....

To try to justify the situation of virtual challenge to peace unleashed not only in Central America, but also on the continent by the representatives of Moscow and Havana is extremely difficult. But to adduce that without the existence of their perpetrators, violence and the escalation for power would have reached the same levels as at present is tantamount to underestimating the Latin American people's ability to reason. Central America and the countries of the area are facing a Marxist conspiracy, planned by Marxists and executed by Marxists. This is a truth that is as big as the Cologne cathedral. Of course, in some instances all international malcontents are not chemically pure disciples of Marx. Naturally, Ambassador Moss, excessive repression and dictatorships in our countries have contributed to making the seizure of power easier. If Castro had not triumphed in 1959, however, Marxists would be singing another song in these here parts.

The American diplomat has termed Costa Rica an exemplary democracy, for which we thank him very much. "It is a model for Latin America," he said in New York. But since, according to his very "sui generis" theory, the communist attacks occurred because of rightist dictatorship, we will have peace here until the end of time. However, Ambassador Moss, there are Marxist disciples who think otherwise here and elsewhere. Just listen to them talk about changes in our structures, and not precisely waving a white flag.

The Nicaraguan revolution was unavoidable. But communism's inevitably seizing control of it ought to be avoided. It is with this in mind, Mr Moss, that the joint efforts of Moscow and Havana conspire day after day, hour after hour. This is where your forthright initial premise is destroyed.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CALLS FOR AUSTERITY DURING CHALATENANGO MEETING

PA140117 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Many questions and suggestions were made during the civic meeting at the Callahuanca Theater in Chalatenango, between the government revolutionary junta, its ministers and deputy secretaries and the representatives of 33 municipalities in the area.

The deputy welfare director in Chalatenango asked about the high cost of living. His question was answered by Jose Napoleon Duarte and the deputy planning secretary, Carlos Federico Paredes Castilla. They said that speculators, who create false scarcities, are greatly to blame and said that in the future the Food Regulating Institute will be stricter to end hoarding.

There will be a balanced policy on the party of the Agriculture Ministry to promote harvests. Purchases will be made everywhere by government institutions and not only in certain privileged areas. Duarte said that this year, in spite of leftist subversion and threats, the harvest of staple grains will break records, thanks to the efficiency and patriotism of the farmers.

During his remarks, Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the people must now contribute with their share of sacrifices in order to advance. We must tighten our belts, abstain from purchasing luxury goods, use what the country produces and have faith in the future, he said.

He said that petroleum and its byproducts are becoming more expensive daily but that the government has signed agreements with Mexico and Venezuela to solve the problem.

He said that violence during the past 2 years has helped to create a difficult situation. We are now affected by a capital drain which amounted to some $1.5 billion in recent months.

ECONOMY MINISTER NOTES REFORMS 'WITHOUT COMMUNISM'

PA102241 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 3, 19

[Text] Cuban leader Fidel Castro has acknowledged that the reforms made in El Salvador which begun with the proclamation of 15 October 1979, are unequaled anywhere in the world.

This was said in a news conference yesterday by Minister of Economy Guillermo Diaz Salazar while he was reporting on the structural changes in our country.

He said that according to Commander Castro, he "does not understand how our country is not Marxist." The official pointed out that the Salvadoran political system has established a great reform for the benefit of the people that is being conducted without Marxism.

The Marxist countries, he said, see that a government system is being conducted in which there are general reforms, without being Marxist. That is why "the Marxists throw stones at us, some openly, others not." In addition, because of this national policy, there are some countries that support us, while others do not.

The official referred specifically to structural reforms in three large sectors which have been developed during 1 year, since 15 October 1979, and which are part of an ambitious plan for new organization and democratization. They are: the agrarian reform, the financial reform and the foreign trade reform.

FURTHER DETAILS ON FORMATION OF LIBERATION FRONT

PA142331 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 178 13 Oct 80 pp 1619, 1920

[Excerpt] The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU-PM], formed by the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces and the People's Revolutionary Army, announces the formation of a single front to be known as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. Its symbol will be the Salvadoran people's immortal revolutionary leader, Agustin Farabundo Marti, whose likeness will be accompanied on the official logotype by two crossed rifles.

With the establishment of this front composed of political-military members organizations of the DRU-PM, it was granted only those powers necessary to make strategic decisions in the waging of the revolutionary war. Decisions will be made on the basis of democratic centralism and based on a majority vote.

The FMLN has announced that VENCEREMOS, its unified propaganda organ, will begin to circulate soon.

In order to step up the united action, joint propaganda and relations committees have been set up. These are auxiliary organizations of the DRU. (According to their explanation) [as published]

In the military field, there is a joint general staff with support organizations, the joint operations, information, logistics and communications sections. These are already operating in an accelerated way.

Also, joint general staffs of each of four war fronts were established.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ON CONTINUING VIOLENCE

PA140324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At least 24 people died in the western departments of El Salvador, mostly in Santa Ana, Cabanas and Chalchuapa, during the most recent clashes between military troops and members of the Revolutionary Democratic Army [Ejercito Democratico Revolutionario].

Last night, a judge examined 10 bodies found in different places.

Meanwhile, at least six bombs exploded in centrally located places in the capital, particularly near El Zapote and the national guard general staff headquarters. Heavy shooting was also heard in San Antonio neignborhood, in Villa Victoria, and on Mariona Street, in the northern sector of Mejicanos.

A group of unidentified guerrillas engaged in a shootout with government troops in the San Jacinto area, [word indistinct] Cruz de Sonsonate.

Machinegun rattlings and bomb explosions could be heard all afternoon yesterday in El Salvador's second leading city, Santa Ana, in the west. The results of these gunfights are not yet known. At least 15 individuals with or without combat gear were reportedly killed and their bodies were removed without being identified.

In San Salvador, the public force raided both a factory and a blacksmith's shop believed to be harboring guerrillas. Thirty men were brought out, all of whom proved to be company workers. In spite of this, they were still lying on the floor today, with their hands clasped behind their necks. But they were still alive!

'LEFTIST EXTREMISTS' RELEASE KIDNAP VICTIM KEILHAUER

PA150208 Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Victor Keilhauer, who was kidnapped by leftist extremists in early April, has been released, it was learned a few minutes ago.

According to sources close to the Keilhauer family, he was released yesterday afternoon and left someplace in San Salvador. The exact location, however, has not been disclosed.

Keilhauer's health is reportedly acceptable. Nevertheless, he will be sent to the United States for a general checkup as soon as possible. A monetary agreement was reportedly reached with the kidnappers but the amount paid for his release has not been disclosed.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

PA141825 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1519 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto arrived this morning in Honduras for an official visit of several hours. The Nicaraguan foreign minister is reciprocating the visit Honduran Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra made recently to Managua.

D'Escoto will hold a new conference after meeting with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, provisional Honduran president and head of the Honduran Armed Forces, as well as with Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra.

Arrival in Tegucigalpa D'Escoto said: "I have come to meet the Honduran foreign minister and to discuss many matters of common interest to Honduras and Nicaragua."

"It is not possible to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in Nicaragua at this moment. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan foreign ministers are still unable to attend such a meeting, whereas those of the other countries are ready to do so any time," he said.

D'Escoto explained that he has not met the Honduran foreign minister because he was in Germany when Elvir visited Managua.

Regarding the unsettled issue of maritime borders between Honduras and Nicaragua, he said that "the problem can be solved because there is much goodwill and readiness on both sides."

He noted that he does not know the terms under which Honduras and El Salvador are negotiating a peace treaty to bring an end to the differences that led them to engage in a war that lasted 100 hours in 1969. "However, I am glad they are solving their problem," he said.

Regarding the sociopolitical situation of the area, he said that "it is still sensitive and explosive because the desire for liberation of peoples can only be satisfied by meeting their just demands." He noted that he believes in holding meetings and conclaves of Central American leaders to seek solutions to their common problems.

D'Escoto said that Cmdr Eden Pastora has been in command of the mobilization of Sandinist Army troops to Nicaragua's northern region, which borders on Honduras.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S CRUZ DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES OF CURRENT CONCERN

PA101905 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 12 No 1

["First part" of interview with Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--date and place not given]

[Text] Q. Dr Cruz, if the government has decreed a "news embargo" in many areas, how can you say that the government is guaranteeing freedom of speech? Is there or is there not a contradiction between the communique that you read yesterday and the freedom of the press as stated in the basic statute of the state?

A. First, I want to explain something: The fact that the government is adopting a firm attitude does not mean that it is attacking anybody's rights.

The government is not attacking the rights of union members or businessmen and it is not suppressing freedom of speech or the political freedom. It is a matter of establishing a framework of order to preserve all these rights because we have been observing an anarchic trend that, if continued, could lead us to a chaos that might result in the collapse of our economy.

We cannot tolerate abuses because they are the rejection of this order which is necessary for justice to prevail and for production to be lifted.

Regarding this specific matter of freedom of the press, we are not trying to limit the means of communciations so that they become, as you just said [as published], "reporters of communiques issued by the government palace." However, we do believe that there must be communication between the press and the government palace in matters relating to state security, an uprising or a critical situation like the one which was occurring in Bluefields. Sometimes we forget that the war has just ended here, that we are still experiencing a state of emergency and that the dissemination of an incorrect or distorted report could cause unnecessary alarm thereby spreading panic and destabilizing the government.

Many things which are happening here perhaps are not premeditated. They may be the result of simple speculations because the Nicaraguans are very speculative. However, this results in very serious problems for the economy. For this reason, we want coordination and order. I will give you three examples.

There are currently three rumors which are circulating concerning the economy: One is that we are going to devaluate the cordoba and that the people should therefore withdraw their money from the banks and buy dollars on the market. A logical way to react to this rumor is to warn people about price increases and then the people will start buying more than necessary.

This rumor is absurd because it goes against the most simple common sense: We as a government cannot think of a devaluation because we would not profit from it. Locally, those who would profit from a devalutation would be the debtors and those who would lose would be...the creditors.

Who are the creditors...? The financing system which is the government. Who is the main debtor abroad...? The government. Therefore, we would lose if we take this into consideration. In addition, a devaluation would not make us more competitive in world markets because of a simple reason, Pedro: The conditions in those markets are already established and we cannot influence them. So it would not make any sense. Who would benefit from a devaluation? It would only benefit the exporters who are a very small group and would harm the working people. Why? Because when a devaluation is made, prices are immediately adjusted while salaries are slowly readjusted. Therefore, if we do not make sure that we implement a regulation concerning the news, not a suppression of the news, we are creating an unnecessary panic and the economy will be hurt, to the detriment of all Nicaraguans.

Another rumor: It has been said that we are going to freeze bank deposits. You can hear this rumor throughout the Managua circles and if you go to the departments you hear the same thing.

Fortunately, nothing alarming has happened. We have been examining the behavior of bank deposits and have been observing an increase in them. However, we are concerned because most of them are demand deposits, not time deposits. Notwithstanding, the time deposits have been showing some increase.

The third rumor: it has been said that we are going to demonetize the new 500-cordoba bill. This is completely absurd. We have printed many 500-cordoba bills foreseeing future needs. We will reinstate the 1,000-cordoba bill which was "demonetized." We will issue a new 1,000-cordoba bill in January 1981. It will have Sandino's picture instead of Tacho's [referring to Anastasio Somoza]. We will print 1 billion cordobas in 1,000-cordoba bills plus many more 500-cordoba bills. [paragraph continues]

When we issue the new 10-cordoba and 20-cordoba bills, it will not be a "demonetization" because the old bills will continue to circulate until they disappear. The 10-cordoba will have Andres Castro's picture on the front and the nationalization of the mines on the back. The 20-cordoba bill will have German Pomares's picture on the front and the people's militias on the back.

There are people who take great pains to spread these rumors and who enjoy them, but let us be frank. I am not saying it is not their right, but the people who oppose the regime enjoy spreading these rumors.

I am not telling you that the local press has used this type of rumors to hurt the process but I do know of the case of LA PRENSA LIBRE of Costa Rica which created a fictitious interview with an official of the monetary fund to discredit the revolutionary government.

Our firm attitude must be fair. It cannot be a firm attitude for one side only, that is, it does not mean that only LA PRENSA will be regulated leaving EL NUEVO DIARIO and BARRICADA in absolute freedom. If this were true, then we would be distorting the purpose of this firm attitude which was announced yesterday.

Q. To go back a little, isn't there a contradiction between the decreeing of a "news embargo" in certain areas and freedom of expression as provided for in the statute?

A. Let me explain that we have to observe the basic state statute, but to establish "order" does not mean disregarding the statute. Look closely at the "selected" areas of control--those areas which are sensitive with regard to the stability of the country: matters of war, matters related to public order and the economy. We are faced with a difficult situation. In other words, we have not been able to restore domestic production to the levels we desire. We have not perfected the means of food distribution. Therefore, any report that this distribution is not being properly managed increases speculation because it is also a fact, Pedro Joaquin, that we have "preventive hoarding" here. There are many housewives who have purchased more than they need. Therefore, in this emergency situation any mishandled news report aggravates the problem.

Regarding the sugar problem, for example, we have reviewed the available stock. We have enough sugar to last until mid-November when first the San Antonio mill and then the other mills will be producing. If everything continues normally, without strikes, without obstacles, there will be no more problems.

Therefore, the entire attitude of firmness is designed to guarantee a proper climate, to control strikes, to prevent illegal strikes, to end the sudden occupations of plants and estates, and to end land invasions, and so forth.

To a large extent this attitude is a response to the private sector which is always complaining that there is no order here, that we have chaos and labor union anarchy. Of course, we are in a process of adjustment. The workers finds that he has rights which were formerly denied him. For his part, the businessman was not accustomed to this and wants to maintain his old role of patron. The government then has a tremendous struggle to reconcile the two sides. However, since there has been absolute freedom here, there has been a "Greek" freedom and the revolutionary government has been very tolerant and wants to maintain this. But we have unfortunately fallen into a situation of chaos. That is why we have to become firm. If the businessmen are not satisfied with this, then I do not know what we are going to do. Now, if there is no order, there is no production and if there is no production, there is collapse. We have temendous chaos here. This is to a great extent a response to the businessman, but again, it has to be impartial. This firmness will not be applied just to one specific group, but to everyone. Anyone who wants to occupy a courtroom, no matter who he is, must suffer the consequences of this criminal action.

We had reached a situation where if I didn't like the way a manager combed his hair or if he rubbed me the wrong way, I would then join up with five coworkers, cause a disturbance and take over the plant.

Q. What proof does the government have for stating that the Bluefields protest movement was a segregationist movement and not basically an anti-Cuban movement as the demonstrators maintained?

A. I am not fully familiar with the problem because as I told you, I am involved in other things. But I do want to make the following comments: When faced with a problem like the one that occurred on the Atlantic coast, a government has two obligations: One is to reestablish order and the other is to thoroughly reflect on the causes of the occurance.

A ruler must take this as a "warning bell," as an "alarm cry" and ask himself what basic reasons caused a substantial part of the Bluefields population to be incited to assume this attitude.

Q. But you believe that the person can only be incited. Couldn't people assume this attitude on their own?

A. Well, I believe that even to be incited one has to be predisposed, and this predisposition has its causes. That is what we, as rulers, have to examine: What are the sources of employment on the Atlantic coast, what real links do we have with that part of the country? They are our brothers. They are Nicaraguans like us.

They are an essential part of this country. They are a challenge to the revolution. The revolution has accorded so much importance to this that you have seen us create an institute for the development of the Atlantic coast with ministerial rank, because we realize that the integration of that area must take place.

Now, we must definitely examine the causes of this. Is it that the working conditions are inadequate? Is there a social climate that exacerbates the mood of the inhabitants of that part of the country. The same thing applies to our Miskito brothers.

Q. Among those causes that you are listing, don't you include the excessive presence of Cubans, which is what the people claimed when they were protesting in the streets of Bluefields?

A. Sir, thank you for asking that question because I will take the opportunity to say something. In this regard, actions to incite the population to take certain attitudes were very influential. My statement is this: We have certain shortages and there are two obvious ones that are being filled by Cubans and other internationalists. We lack doctors and we lack teachers.

As a result, a country like Cuba, which has a surplus in those areas after 20 years of revolution that have greatly promoted education and health, has come to fill our shortage. Let us hope that some day we will be able to lend teachers and doctors to one of our brother countries.

Similarly, we also have a shortage of priests, but no one has heard anything about this. Nicaragua, like all of Latin America, does not have enough persons with theological training. And who fills that vacuum? Primarily U.S. priests, Spanish and Italian priests and priests of other nationalities. Look at the clergy, not only on the Atlantic coast, but also on the Pacific. There is a notable presence of foreign priests in these areas because we have a shortage. Therefore, I say to you as a Nicaraguan that I am ashamed that we should adopt such attitudes against the Cubans because it seems very ungrateful to me. They are people who come and subject themselves to all kinds of privations. They earn no wages and you know what the conditions of food, housing and so forth are like.

There is mention of the fact that there are many Cuban "technicians"

What are the Cubans doing? They have sent us equipment from their Planning Ministry to help us establish a plan for the development of the coast, to solve the problems of housing, health, industrial development, and so forth. They have a great amount of experience in fishing, so it is logical for them to help us in that area. We are a country that needs technology. Hence, those people have come to help us.

If the Cuban flag was indeed raised, this was probably not the best thing to do. The proof is that it was corrected. It could be that the flag was raised when they saw that the riots, the disturbances, were about to start, and that is a natural reaction.

Of course, it is said that the expressions of discontent were directed against them and I repeat, I am sorry this should be so because those people are helping us, as will the Spanish and Costa Rican teachers and the technicians of other countries who are going to come here.

Interview Continues

PA102022 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

["Last part" of interview with Arturo J. Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--date and place not given--capitalized phrases published in upper case boldface]

[Excerpts] Q. However, returning to the specific question, what evidence does the government have that protests in Bluefields had a segregationist background?

A. I must stress once again that I am not thoroughly familiar with the problem because it is outside the scope of my functions. However, it is a well-known fact that traditionally there have been side differences on the Atlantic coast, first because of gerographical reasons and, secondly, because of cultural differences since other languages such as English and Miskito exist. It is also known that there is a Miskito movement in Nicaragua and Honduras that seeks to form a nation.

This is the reality we face. It may be exploited by political elements encouraging segregation in order to cause problems for the revolution. I have no proof but this possibility should be explored. However, it is a fact that these reasons separate us from the Atlantic coast and we face the challenge of integrating the Atlantic coast with the rest of the country. However, I had no evidence and I could not tell you that I do.

Q. Can you draw a line between reports which "fall within the framework of the broad freedom of expression we are enjoying" and others which "are counterrevolutionary and will not be permitted from now on by the revolution."

A. I would not like in any way to draw the line between what is valid and what is counterrevolutionary. That is to say, I find it very hard to describe an action as counterrevolutionary. I would not call anyone who disagrees with the government's thinking counterrevolutionary. That is simply the right to disagree and this must be respected TODAY, TOMORROW and ALWAYS. Adopting a different attitude would mean adopting an imperious, dictatorial and totalitarian attitude and this could never be justified.

I think I have answered your question in a disorganized way but that is the way I see it.

Q. In your statement you said that "there is an orchestrated anticommunist campaign." This phrase appears constantly in the daily newspaper BARRICADA. However, perhaps it would be right to say that this anticommunist reaction stems from the typically communist language noticed every day in the government's news media. Since you have decided to keep order without hesitation, why don't you bring these typically communist manifestations which are worrying the citizens under control?

A. This is a valid question but it is also difficult to answer it properly.

First of all, the pluralistic approach, which the revolution is impressing on the process, is being overlooked. This pluralistic approach is noticeable in the composition of its cadre. Take a look at the Cabinet and you will notice a pluralist approach as we had never before seen. Take a look at the country's foreign policy: It is pluralistic.

The vanguard of the entire process is definitely the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. I have no evidence or basis to assert that THE ENTIRE FSLN is Marxist. I am not familiar with the private affairs of the FSLN. However, it is an obvious fact, I see it as a fact of life, that a large number of FSLN leaders follow the Marxist ideology.

However, we must be tolerant in this regard because intolerance is unbecoming a cultured and freedom-loving people. If we are a truly democratic people, we must admit Marxists into our midst. In other words, they are our MARXISTS.

You may not be a Marxist and I personally am not Marxist. However, I am not a "non-Marxist." That makes a big difference. You may be a Catholic, another gentleman a Presbyterian and still another a Quaker. However, they are all part of the same church. [as published]

Q. Yes, Doctor, that is right. However, we have never seen the state's "pluralistic" media carry any opinion against Marxists or any type of dialogue or statement by other political groups. If the media were pluralistic other opinions would be heard.

I am referring to the "pluralistic" media comprising the Sandinist radio and television network and the newspaper BARRICADA, which constitutes the revolution's media.

A. Yes, but after all, they are all government organs.

Q. Then the government is Marxist.

A. Perhaps there is a strong Marxist element in the government; that is undeniable. However, all of its actions, and take a good look at this, are ideological, more than anything. Practice is different. In other words, private initiative is not only tolerated by STIMULATED. Structurally speaking, the economy is a MIXED SYSTEM. This is not just a statement. It is a POLITICAL WILL, and that is the way it is organized. This is the way they want it to operate. There is absolute freedom of religion and, furthermore, there is a relationship of constant dialogue between the government and the church authorities. This is pluralism expressed in all of its pragmatic consequences.

I recognize as a citizen's valid and legitimate right to say "I am not a Marxist and I do not want a Marxist government for my country. Therefore, within legal channels, within normal channels, I am going to work so the Nicaraguan Government will not be Marxist." That is one thing, a type of attitude, but setting out to undermine the government by creating the impression among the people that this country is controlled is another.

This is like another case. Because of the traditional values of our people, some people are campaigning, making believe that religion is in danger. So, what has the government done? The government has reacted, but it has reacted verbally. Has any newspaper been closed? Has anyone been jailed for making anti-Marxist statements? However, the people in the government are entitled to say there is an anti-Marxist campaign underway despite the pluralist nature of the process.

And those who adopt a critical stand NEVER tell you that there is a pluralistic situation here. They only tell you: "There is communism here, there is communism here, there is communism here." And from what they say, although they are not openly stating it, you can surmise that the church is in danger. On the contrary, we want to keep the church absolutely free we are not trying to replace it. However, we do RESENT that the fact that we have a pluralist essence in the process is being ignored and that an emphasis is being placed on the Marxist issue. This is the way the anti-Marxist campaign is being carried out, Pedro.

Q. Yes, Doctor, I agree with this view. Don't you think it is natural for citizens to react when they see young children being used on radio and television, in children's parties and prefabricated programs, to make political comments, something that, to them, is typically communist?

A. I believe that the participation of children 12-years or older, in public events that strengthen their nationalist spirit, their love for the fatherland and the social awareness that all men and women of the future should have, is positive. However, I must admit that programs for chilren younger than 10, truly the very young, must be limited to eaching them the alphabet, arithmetic, geography, history and the religion of their elders (as in Costa Rica where all public schools teach 1 hour of religion each week).

The raising of children is a sacred right of parents. Childhood is a very dangerous thing to deal with and the state should be very careful. It must respect the child. The child must be sacred. The child must be protected by the state and all laws must be aimed at that. There must be a PROFOUND RESPECT for children in any democracy. They should never be indoctrinated.

Q. Is this "control of reports" temporary? Will it end when the threat to the process is over or will it last indefinitely?

A. No way, it cannot last indefinitely. As I was telling you, we have observed a trend toward anarchy, chaos and destabilization and one of the things we are deeply concerned about is PRODUCTION. We are not entering the most critical moment of it: the harvest. In addition, this undermining of authority, such as the occupation of a court, cannot be tolerated. This is alarming.

I want to stress that I feel these controls, this firm attitude and this "coordination" of the means of communication are justified because we are still in a state of emergency. For this reason, it has been said that we must think about elections in 4 or 5 years, precisely when we overcome this emergency situation and everything returns to normal.

Regarding inflation, Dr Cruz said that the goal of curbing inflation had not yet been met. The government decided to lower the inflation rate from 60 percent in 1979 to a 20 percent in 1980, but the way things are going, it will be 40 percent in 1980, that is, 20 percent over the estimated goal.

Dr Cruz also said that the government is paying a large food subsidy. "We are going crazy, we do not know what to do as far as continuing this subsidy goes because we have quite a dilemma. If we stop it the producers will be discouraged and if we continue to absorb it, we may fall into fiscal disorder. The country's treasury would be affected and we will all pay for it in the end." "This is the reason for the straightjacket we have been talking about. What does austerity mean? It means being strict with others and with oneself and the government wants to implement this austerity."

Q. Will excessive trips abroad for foreign officials be controlled too?

A. What do you mean?

Q. This means that the prople are criticizing the many trips that government officials, at all levels, are taking to foreign countries.

Dr Cruz said that these trips are justified and explained in great detail the reasons for his trip to Canada: to expand our beef market, to seek technical aid to increase our concrete industries, to seek new markets for our bananas and other fruits and so forth.

PASTORA ANNOUNCES OPERATION AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA141442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Comdr Eden Pastora announced today in San Carlos that the people's militias and the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have already begun their large-scale operation to wipe the north clean of counterrevolutionary groups.

Pastora participated today in the dedication of several projects in San Carlos. Commander Pastora's statement on the people's militias' patriotic mission in the north follows:

[Begin recording] Masaya's Battalion 8015 has already left for schools in the north to organize the Commander Ezequiel Brigade, which will clear the area of counterrevolutionary bands. Eighty or 90 percent of the members of those bands are genocidal Somozist guardsmen who managed to escape revolutionary justice. Others have taken advantage of the magnanimity of this revolution and are organizing groups that seek to obstruct the revolutionary process.

But both through our words and our deeds we are telling those groups in the north and we are telling the Somozist counterrevolutionaries stillfound in San Carlos and along the border that they are not going to be fighting the EPS, which is the armed and uniformed sector of our people; they will be fighting the entire Nicaraguan people organized in the Sandinist people's militias. [applause]

There goes Battalion 8015! There go the territorial militias of Matagaloa and Jinotega! There go three EPS companies to set things straight in that zone. And if, here in Rio San Juan, counterrevolutionaries try to organize and arm themselves, the Rio San Juan militias, militia from all over Nicaragua, the workers and the peasants will come to wipe out those counterrevolutionary groups. [end recording]

GDR-NICARAGUA JOINT COMMISSION BEGINS TRADE TALKS

PA141618 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the GDR-Nicaraguan joint commission opened today in the Ambassadors' Room of the Foreign Ministry. The objective of this meeting is to lay the groundwork for the strengthening of economic and technical relations between the two countries and to evaluate a bilateral trade agreement which was signed some months ago in order to correct its defects and develop economic relations.

Nicaragua's trade relations with the socialist countries are further proof of the pluralist and sovereign character of our revolution. So far, Nicaragua has sold the GDR 5,000 bales of cotton and 3,500 metric quintals of coffee from the past harvest.

The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and the GDR delegation is headed by deputy foreign trade minister [name indistinct]. The meeting will end on Saturday. Here is Companero Alejandro Martinez reporting on this meeting:

[Begin recording] [Sentence indistinct] As our people know, the National Reconstruction Government signed a trade agreement with the GDR 1 year ago. The two governments committed themselves to strengthening trade relations and economic and technical cooperation. The meeting begins today and will last 3 days. Several GDR officials are participating. The Nicaraguan delegation is officially headed by the Foreign Trade Ministry accompanied by the Planning and Foreign Ministries as well as all the institutions involved with the development of trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

One of the objectives of the meeting is to lay the groundwork for the full development of trade relations. During the 1979-1980 period, Nicaragua sold the GDR a number of products such as cotton and coffee. We are interested in assuring the sale of the amounts sold last year or even more so that trade relations [words indistinct]. This technical meeting will also evaluate the achievements and the problems which arose in this first year so that we will be able to sell our products in the GDR and so that we can count on the economic and technical cooperation that [words indistinct]. The GDR is also interests in discussing the areas in which they can cooperate and sell their products. [words indistinct] trade relations with all countries as our vanguard has stated within the spirit of political pluralism as [words indistinct]. [end recording]

AMBASSADORS NAMED TO U.S., OAS; NONE TO EL SALVADOR

PA142025 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Our Foreign Ministry announced today that Rita Delia Casco Montenegro has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States.

Companera Casco Montenegro was Nicaragua's permenent representative to the OAS. She will be replaced in that post by Casimiro Sotelo Rodriguez.

The Foreign Ministry also announced that for an indefinite period, our government will not appoint an ambassador to El Salvador because of the lack of security there and the danger faced by diplomats in that brotherly Central American country.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOPES TO BE IN POWER IN 1985

PA121815 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party observed its first anniversary on the afternoon of 28 September and although its leaders said it was a new party, they said they hope to be in government house in 1985.

The commemoration took place at the party's headquarters in San Rafael del Sur, Managua Department.

Fernando Chamorro Rapacciolli, one of the members of the 11 November Movement which launched rockets against the installations of the now defunct infantry basic training school, expressed himself as follows:

"All we are doing has a common denominator: the struggle we have begun in order to obtain respect for democratic principles in Nicaragua.

"Bcause, as we have maintained on many occasions, we Nicaraguans are not fighting to exchange one totalitarian system for another, we struggle to change the situation of our people and so that all freedoms may be enjoyed. This is the spirit maintained during 45 years of insurrectional movements in Nicaragua."

Chamorro went on to say: "We all struggled and we spared no efforts or sacrifices to erradicate the Somozist dynasty and so that our people could have the pride of living in a new Nicaragua, a free Nicaragua, in a Nicaragua for the Nicaraguan people and by the Nicaraguan people.

"Regretfully, today we have to say that we are not completely satisfied with what is going on and it is not because we have any personal ambition, because you all know that we have never had any. It is because we are seeing a revolutionary state which has a tendency to concentrate all properties and rights in its own hands, thus increasingly resembling a totalitarian state.

We are not satisfied because an attempt has been made to alienate our Catholic Church, our spiritual guide Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, who achieved such a great participation in the struggle.

"We are not satisfied because it is not the republic which Pedro Joaquin Chamorro dreamed of."

BRIEFS

PHONE SERVICE WITH CUBA--Telephone communication with Cuba was inaugurated tonight at a ceremony presided over by Alvaro Delgado, director of the National Telecommunications and Postal Directorate. [Excerpt] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 80 PA]

U.S. PRISONERS IN CUBA REPORTEDLY NOT POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA141423 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0804 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Havana, 14 Oct (EFE)--None of the 33 U.S. prisoners, who Cuba said yesterday it will release shortly, are charged with strictly political offenses and all were jailed for common crimes, EFE has been able to determine from authoritative sources.

The last for U.S. citizens charged with so-called political crimes were released in September 1979. They had been arrested as "CIA" agents and remained in prison for over a decade.

An undetermined, albeit small, number of the U.S. prisoners was arrested for engaging in illegal propaganda work of a religious and "not strictly political" nature. Although we have been unable to confirm this, they are perhaps "Jehovah's Witnesses" who engaged in propaganda against mandatory enrollment in the army claiming "conscientious objection." According to the same sources, the remaining prisoners were arrested for drug trafficking and illegally entering the country. It is not known, however, if any U.S. plane hijacker is included in this group.

Official spokesmen have refused to elaborate on the announcement made by the Cuban Government in Washington through the Czechoslovak Embassy, which represents it. Switzerland does the same in Havana for the U.S. Interests Section. The U.S. Interests Section in Havana has also declined comment and a spokesman said any reaction to the Cuban authorities' decision would be announced in the United States.

This new Cuban gesture complements other actions clearly aimed at improving relations between the two countries, diplomatic sources accredited to this capital told EFE. In the last few months, such actions have become manifest in the following significant developments: the return to the United States of two plane hijackers; the departure of Cubans who had taken refuge in the U.S. Interests Section in Havana; the closing of the port of Mariel and the announcement of the release of U.S. prisoners.

The same sources said that the phrase "traditional attitude of friendship and respect between the peoples of Cuba and the United States" appearing in the Cuban communique is very enlightening in this connection. This is interpreted here as an initial step toward normalization of relations, which can be achieved if Carter wins the presidential elections. The release is also part of the policy established by the Cuban Government of releasing political prisoners from jail. One may recall that close to 3,600 prisoners have been released since December 1978.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER HULA ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL150209 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Communist Party Politburo, deputy premier in the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the CSSR, arrived today in Havana on an official visit. The high-ranking Czechoslovak leader will take part in the final session to coordinate the two countries' plans for the coming 5-year period to be held by the chairman of the economic planning organs of the two states.

Vaclav Hula is accompanied by Jan Strba, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other commission officials. The Czechoslovak delegation was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, chairman of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Also at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Milos Vojta, Foreign Trade Vice Minister Jose de la Fuente and JUCEPLAN Vice President Manuel Garcia.

UN DELEGATE CRITICIZES RECOGNITION OF POL POT REGIME

FL141403 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] At the UN General Assembly, Cuba has rejected the credentials of the representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and called on member states to recognize the legitimate government of Kampuchea. In a discussion on Kampuchea's legal representatives, Cuba's permanent delegation Raul Roa Kouri termed a political fiction of the worst kind the attempt aimed at recognizing the credentials of a nonexistent regime. He added that even those, who using a strange reasoning contrary to the truth support the permanence in the United Nations General Assembly of those usurping the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, cannot avoid expressing their condemnation of the crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime. Roa Kouri noted that even if the assembly decides to approve the fictitious delegation of the Pol Pot regime, the important thing is that it has been definitively banished from Kampuchea and will not be able to resume its reign of terror against that country's people.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Talk With Castro

FL101107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received at Revolution Palace Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone. During their talk, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they examined various aspects of the international situation as well as activities of the nonaligned countries movement and Organization of African Unity. The foreign minister of Sierra Leone delivered a message from President Siaka Stevens expressing recognition of the work being done by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

Conteh's Departure

FL102323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation headed by Sierra Leone's foreign minister, Abdulai Conteh, departed from our country today after concluding an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The visitor was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Foreign Minister ad Interim Rene Anillo, Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Cuban Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone Alfonso Herrera. During his stay in Cuba, Foreign Minister Abdulai Conteh met with Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he discussed the international situation. He also held talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Foreign Minister ad interim Rene Anillo.

CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MEETING ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL101838 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of the Domestic Trade Ministers Conference which met for three days at the Palace of Conventions has ended in Havana with the signing of a final protocol. Speaking at the closing ceremony, Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez said that the results of the meeting had been highly satisfactory and that each item in the work agenda had been objectively prepared and analyzed. He highlighted an important aspect in the final document--the quantitative and qualitative increase of the trade among CEMA-member countries for the benefit of the population.

Serafin Fernandez said that new prospects for development can be noted in the modern equipment used by the trade and restaurant networks. He described the reports presented by the work groups as very positive.

VEIGA SAYS WORKERS WILL FULFILL GOALS DESPITE STATISTICS

FL141318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Without being overoptimistic, it can be asserted that the labor movement is prepared to fulfill its annual productive goals in honor of the Second Party Congress despite the fact that the statistics for the first 6 months did not reach anticipated levels, Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the central organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has stated in an evaluation of the efforts by the country's workers during the first 6 months of the year in his closing remarks at the meeting held to assess emulation efforts during the first 6 months of 1980.

Veiga noted that during that period of time difficulties such as instability in the supply of technical aid and materials and technological interruptions had been overcome, which is a good sign. He said that in addition to the previous predictions, the labor movement is also adopting important measures dealing with the organization of work, citing the application of the system of payment of wages commensurate with work to some 972,000 workers, payment of subsidy to some 350,000 and the issuance of half a million standards. [as heard]

OIL JUST 'PRETEXT' FOR U.S. INTERVENTION IN MIDDLE EAST

FL111325 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. continues to pretend that the Iran-Iraq conflict is threatening its oil supplies. This is a mere pretext in case Washington opts for direct involvement. Official U.S. sources say Washington is willing to send more military aid to Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates if those states feel threatened by the conflict. The State Department told the New York TIMES earlier in the week that U.S. diplomats in those countries have instructions to tell their governments they can have planes, radar and other military hardware whenever they want. Just prior to that, Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher told a group of newspaper editors in Boston that the United States has vital interests in the Persian Gulf region and will defend them.

But there's really nothing new about this. President Carter's most recent State of the Union address made it clear that if what he called outside forces tried to control the Persian Gulf, it would be considered a direct attack on U.S. vital interests. Carter said the attack would be met by any appropriate action, including military force.

The U.S. has been harping on the petroleum problem ever since hostilities between Iran and Iraq started. That, as we mentioned, is just a coverup for their presence in that part of the world. So far, not a drop of U.S. oil supplies has been affected. Nonetheless, the Pentagon has mobilized all its forces in the Persian Gulf. That means over 30 warships of all types, thousands of troops and two aircraft carriers with a total of 150 fighter planes. This, and the chance that Washington might decide to put its rapid deployment force into action, makes the Middle and Near East situation that much more serious and increases the danger of war.

Most analysts agree with progressive and revolutionary forces on this. The Soviet journal NEW TIMES said recently that Washington is using oil as a political weapon to threaten the world. At the same time, the French and Iraqi communist parties have said the Iran-Iraq hostilities are against the peoples' interests, that they threaten world peace and strengthen the position of U.S. imperialism and Arab reaction. At any rate, the U.S. position is clear. Washington is claiming its military presence is to keep the Hormuz Strait open. But that has already been guaranteed by the Iranian Government itself.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN COMMENTS ON UPCOMING SUMMIT, VENEZUELAN AGREEMENTS

PA102303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (EFE)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman said today at the Dominican Airport that he agrees with the idea of holding a meeting of the presidents of six Latin American countries. According to him, this summit "should be held as soon as possible." A meeting of the presidents of Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic has been unofficially slated for 25 November in this capital.

According to Guzman, "democracy must be strengthened, renewed and directed through personal contacts" among the chiefs of government. The Dominican president said this at Las Americas Airport, shortly before seeing off Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who made a 46-hour visit here during which important economic, financial, technical, commercial and cultural cooperation agreements were signed. At a news conference held with foreign newsmen, the Dominican president referred to these agreements, affirming that "their results will be seen shortly." He affirmed that the Dominican people's aspirations for Venezuelan cooperation have been satisfied and that Venezuela's aid will momentarily satisfy his country's most urgent energy needs. The president added that the oil price hikes have seriously upset the plans of countries that do not produce oil.

CHAMBER PRESIDENT DE CAMPS DENIES CONGRESS TO BE DISSOLVED

FL111625 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Hatuey de Camps, disclosed yesterday at a rare press conference that there are officials at the National Palace talking about the possibility of dissolving the legislature. De Camps said that the officials, who were not identified, are referring to the alleged invalidity of the central electoral board's decision by which it allowed four senators and one deputy to the Reformist Party in areas won in the past elections by the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Speaking in his congressional office, Hatuey de Camps said: [begin recording] Those government officials who like to talk about the possibility of dissolving the national congress on the basis of the Senate's well-known, historic decision, a senate that swore in the president of the republic--well, that is not going to happen, the guarantee that the president of the republic will remain in office is [words indistinct]. [end recording]

De Camps also noted that a bill to constitutionally extend the presidential term to 6 years will not pass. [Former President] Balaguer had said earlier that the rumors about a bill to extend President Guzman's term [words indistinct] were disturbing. At yesterday's press conference, Hatuey de Camps said: [begin recording] As long as we are president of the Chamber of Deputies, as long as the majority of the Dominican deputies subscribe to this view, this Chamber of Deputies will not pass any bill to extend the presidential term. [end recording]

JAMAICA

DEPUTY SECURITY MINISTER ROY MCGANN ASSASSINATED

PA141316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1301 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, 14 Oct (AFP)--For the first time in the history of Jamaica's Parliament, a member of parliament has been assassinated. Roy McGann, a deputy secretary of the National Security Ministry, was shot dead this morning in Gordon Town, near Kingston.